14 McCormack R-4.5 (1954-1958) 1954
[P 1068] AR? Khasi AR?

...children, but Christian influence has weakened or driven underground the consumption by women and children. Industrial arts. The only industrial arts commonly practised in all households were a cloth mortise carpentry and a simple utilitarian basketry. Other arts were few, and were practised as village specialties: the working and smelting of iron ore and the forging of iron, dao, knives, swords, and smoking pots (upland Khasi); the spinning of cotton thread (Nokrek village, Jaintia); the dyeing of cotton thread and the weaving of cloth (Jaintia, Khasi, Lyngngam, War); the spinning and weaving of Eri silk (Khynriang and Nongtrang villages, Khasi and Jaintia); and the hand manufacture, without wheel, of pointed earthenware pots (Lamin village, Jaintia). Interweaving and the production of cotton goods have much died out through the competition of machine-made goods. Carpentry has greatly improved by the introduction of major importance of the sewing and tailoring, or sewing machines, of ready-made garments for both sexes. [1] Dawah 1888, C. V. 1932, 7 vols. Khasi villages normally contain a number of household shops operated by women. Every Khasi also lives within walking distance of several village markets that are held on successive days of the eight-day week. The hours of market assessments for the members of any particular village can be roughly distinguished by their naming the days of their week, which are called after the active markets. The mainstay is the huge market at Shillong, much of which is active daily, and which serves as a magnet for Khasi from all over the hills. The traditional barter has given way to currency in all markets. The small-town stores at least some local farm products, plus other materials like betel nut, and the local rice mills which serve as centers of social intercourse. The big markets contain not only regional products and manufactures but also products from distant parts of the hills, brought in not by travelling middlemen. There is also substantial trade from the hills to the valleys in potatoes, green beans, fat cattle, cured cheese, the wood of the ai tree, Eri silk thread, lime stone, coal, iron, betel leaf, betel nut, pan leaves, betel-nut wrappers, tobacco, and chillies. From the plains to the hills, there is trade in dried fish, gudrib rice salt, cooking oil, bananas, matches, tea, sugar, wheat flour, machine-made cloth, shoes, metal pots, crockery, porcelain objects, coral beads, silver and gold. Markets are important not only as economic institutions but also as centers for recreation (including archery competitions), courtship, reaffirmation of kinship ties with distant relatives, and the dissemination of information of all kinds. [2] Inspection Note. [1] Division of labor. Men do the heavy work, such as clearing and burning the secondary fields, caring for cattle and goats and driving them to market, butchering and selling large cuts of beef and pork, carpentry and planing, and driving and laboring on motor vehicles. They also take more